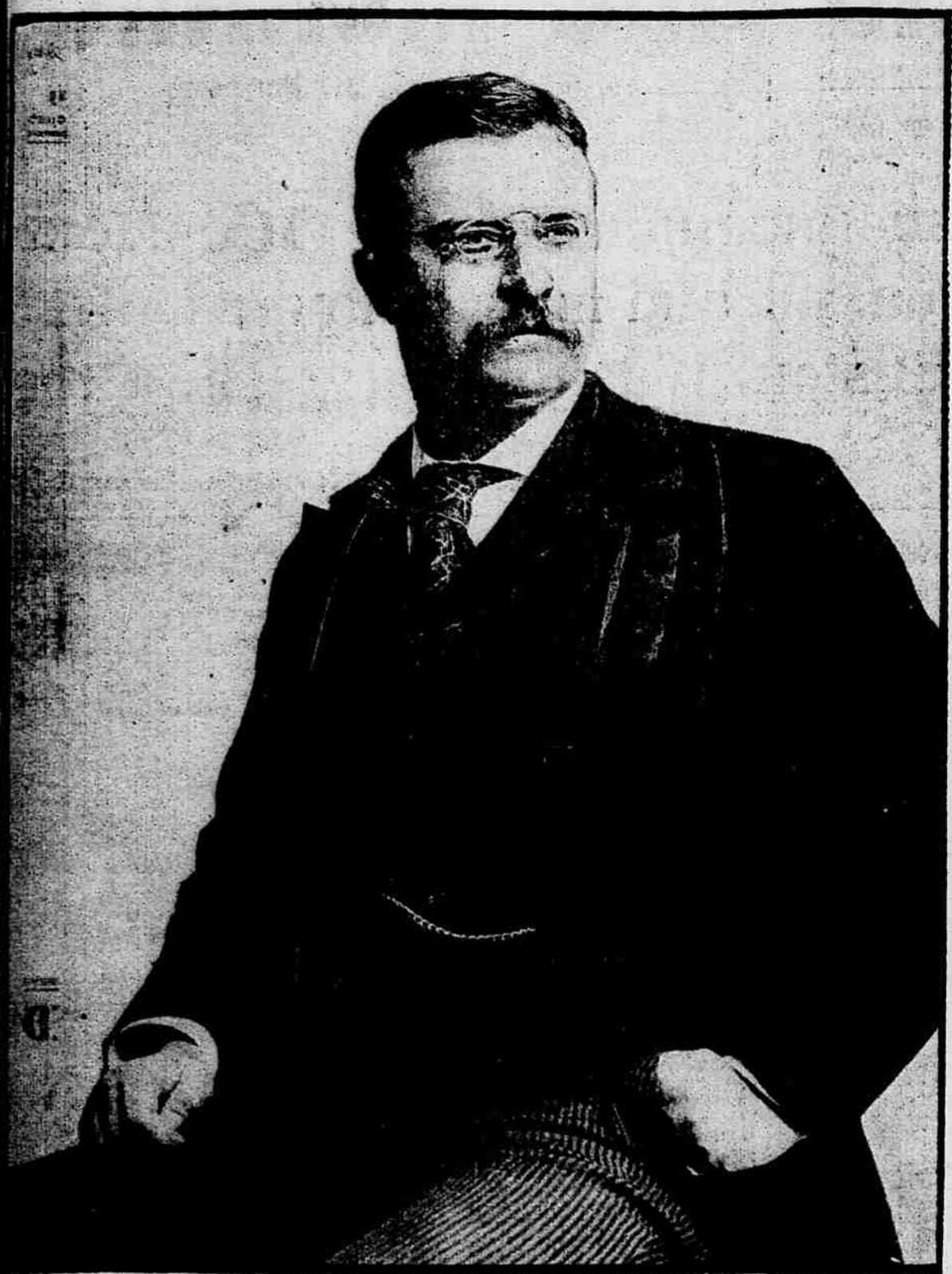


# THE DEAD PRESIDENT'S LIFE STORY- EXPRESSIONS BY PUBLIC MEN.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

—Photograph by Rockwood.

## RESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CAREER AS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

born at Niles, O., in 1843, Served in the Union Army as a Private and Major, Practiced Law and Finally Entered the Political Field  
—Author of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Shelby County, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He attended the public schools in his neighborhood until 1861, when the outbreak of the Civil War inflamed his ambition and patriotic spirit to such a degree that although only 17 years old, he enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out as Captain and Major at the age of 21. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, became a successful and popular lawyer from 1869 to 1871 was Prosecuting Attorney for Stark County, Ohio. About 1872 he began to turn his attention to politics and was elected on the Union ticket to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses. In the course of his career he made himself a popular as a committee worker than a debater on the floor. He made few speeches, but from the beginning he showed a keen interest in the tariff question, his first as a Representative being the presentation of a petition from Ohio manufacturers, asking Congress to take no action in the tariff revision until a thorough investigation of the needs of American labor had been made. He actively supported the Tariff Reform Bill and Mr. Holman's motion declaring the unearned land to the subsidy railroads forfeit to Government. Gradually he came to be known by the Republicans in the House as a power in the party and at the National Convention in 1896 his name was freely mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency, but in this election McKinley led the Ohio delegation which had been instructed to vote for John Sherman.

It is an interesting fact in American political history that there was a point in the sessions of the convention when Major McKinley could possibly have had the nomination had he been willing to sacrifice the nomination to his State to his own party, but he absolutely refused to let his name be used.

"I am here," he said, "by a resolution of the Republican Convention of Ohio, passed last one dissenting voice, commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman and every worthy endeavor for his nomination. I cannot conscientiously with my own sense of personal integrity consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I do not, I demand, that no delegate who has not cast his vote on me shall cast his vote for me."

After McKinley went out of that convention of the most popular men in the Republican party, and as he views on the national leaders, it naturally followed that the Harrison administration placed the question in his hands. The result of the election was the drafting of a bill known as the "McKinley Bill," which attempted to repeal the tariff without attempting to analyze

this bill. It is sufficient to say that it placed a tariff for protection only on the highest ground taken since the time when Henry Clay first laid a protection proposition before the country. Major McKinley retired from Congress March 4, 1891, leaving his ability as a legislator and tariff maker to be judged by his works, but with an established party popularity and reputation. In 1891 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Ohio, and was elected over Governor James E. Campbell, the Democratic candidate, after a most exciting campaign. St. Louisans recall the great Republican convention of 1896, when William McKinley was first nominated for the Presidency of the United States. Thousands of delegates and spectators crowded the temporary structure used as a convention hall erected just south of the new City Hall, then in course of construction. The first day of the convention was June 16, 1896. On the third day of the convention, June 18, 1896, the names of McKinley and Hobart were put in nomination and both were successful on the first ballot. Then the nomination was made unanimous and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Probably 15,000 persons thronged the big auditorium. Among those present at this convention prominent in Republican politics were Hanna, Platt, Depew, Lodge, Foraker and Teller. The battle between the silver and "sound money" factions was interesting, the one led by Teller and the other by supporters of McKinley. The result was considered a crisis in the history of the party.

When Chairman Thurston called the meeting to order on the day of the nomination the enumeration of the platform was read by Senator Foraker and the paramount issue of this platform was the money question. Teller and Cannon on that day bade the convention and party good-by. The session lasted for ten hours and resulted in the success of the gold standard.

Other nominations for the Presidency at this time were Allison of Iowa, named by Baldwin, and Thomas B. Reed, who was placed in nomination by Henry Cabot Lodge. Senator Foraker named William McKinley and for more than twenty minutes after the name had been mentioned pandemonium reigned in the spacious auditorium.

Four years later, June 21, 1900, in Philadelphia, President William McKinley was renominated by the Republican party and the nomination resulted in his re-election. He was reinstalled in the position of chief executive of the nation March 4, 1901.

Mr. McKinley, who has been an invalid for many years, was nursed by the President with the most tender care and devoted attention, notwithstanding his necessary devotion to the duties of his office. Mrs. McKinley is a daughter of the proprietor of the Canton (O.) Repository. She was married to William McKinley in 1871.

**CONFIDENCE IN ROOSEVELT.**  
Representative Joy Believes He Will Make a Good President.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.  
Washington, Sept. 12.—"Will President Roosevelt carry out the general policies of his predecessor, and will he win at once the confidence of the business interests of the country?" was asked of Representative Joy of St. Louis this evening.

"I have known Mr. Roosevelt personally

since he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy," said Mr. Joy, "and it is hardly necessary to say that in common with all members of his party I esteem him most highly. I have unquestioning confidence in his ability and integrity, and am certain that he will make a wise, conservative President and win the confidence of the business people of the country, to the same remarkable degree that President McKinley has done so."

"The Presidency has been filled always by men who have risen to its full requirements and Mr. Roosevelt will be no exception. His administration will prove wise and patriotic, and from his inception will be a disappointment to all the critics who are predicting that he will suggest to Congress startling innovations in the policies of Mr. McKinley, which have brought prosperity and content to the American people."

**LAWS AGAINST ANARCHISTS.**  
Bill Will Be Offered in Congress Dealing With Them.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Messrs. Botkin and Bynum, members of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, since the attack upon the life of the President, have been investigating the authorities with a view to the preparation of a law making an assault upon the President with intent to murder a crime punishable by death.

They have prepared a draft of a bill to be submitted to Congress making assault upon the President a felony and punishable by death, when the assault is for the purpose of obstructing the operations of government.

It is believed that this qualification will have the effect of giving the Federal courts jurisdiction in such cases.

**CORTELYOU'S CALMNESS.**

Preserved Placid Demeanor Throughout the Ordeal.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Secretary Cortelyou was the calmest of men when he came out of the Milburn house and walked slowly down to the newspaper men who were congregated behind the rope barrier.

"The President died at quarter after 2 o'clock," said he, in an even voice. He then turned and walked back to the house, maintaining even after it was over, the calm demeanor which has characterized all his actions during the anxious days and sleepless nights which have passed since the President was shot.

**PAN-AMERICAN CLOSED.**

Exposition Will Not Be Opened Until Monday.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Pan-American Exposition was closed at 8 o'clock this evening.

An soon as the dying condition of the President became known to the officials, orders were given to close the exposition grounds. The electric illumination was shut off, and all persons in the grounds were directed to leave. In a short time as possible the grounds were cleared.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors this evening it was decided that the exposition will remain closed Saturday and Sunday.

**National Bank Affairs.**  
REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.  
Washington, Sept. 12.—The following applications to organize national banks have been approved:

The First National Bank of Wichita, Ok.; capital, \$25,000.

The Farmers' National Bank of Ponca City, Ok.; capital, \$25,000.

The American National Bank of Lubbock, Tex.; capital, \$25,000.

## GOVERNOR DOCKERY'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT'S PERSONALITY.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 13.—Governor Dockery was asked to give an estimate of the character of President McKinley. The Governor said:

"At this time it is not possible for me to give a just and comprehensive estimate of the character of President McKinley."

"My personal relations with him, for now nearly twenty years, have been so cordial that I feel his loss most keenly. I made his acquaintance at the national capital in 1883, and the friendship established then has been strengthened with the passing years. Differing with him upon many public questions, I have never failed to recognize his honesty, sincerity, patriotism and marked ability."

"The President always maintained his convictions with courtesy and courage unflinching. In Congress he was a ready debater and a resourceful legislator. It mattered not how sharp and keen the contest may have been along partisan lines, he was always a courteous gentleman."

"His private life was pure and stainless. The devotion to his invalid wife was so constant and so gentle that it won the esteem of all who had knowledge of his domestic relations. This beautiful trait of his well-poised character was the occasion of much favorable comment at Washington long before his name was mentioned in connection with the presidency."

"As President he has been broad-minded, patriotic and considerate of the opinions of those who differed with him."

"It should be remembered that Mr. McKinley was the most potent personality in destroying the last lingering embers of sectional hatred. His conduct during the Spanish-American war disarmed opposition, and he won the affection of the South when out of a heart abundant in love he declared that Southern cemeteries, where lie the ashes of Confederate dead, should hereafter receive the same generous care from the National Government as the cemeteries in which rest the sleeping dust of the Union dead. In my opinion President McKinley accomplished more to entomb sectionalism forever than any President who has been elected by the Republican party since the days of Abraham Lincoln."

"It was a cruel, wanton shot which struck him down, but he passes to the other shore amid the sobs and the sighs and the tears of the whole people, and in no part of the Republic is grief more sincere than among the people of the South."

"The President proved to be a great leader of his party. He was honest, able, resourceful, and exhibited consummate tact in harmonizing and unifying the powerful forces of that great organization. At this time, however, I do not care to think of him in connection with partisan questions. I prefer to remember him as I knew him in the quiet social circle, a charming personality, a true friend, with a heart big enough to embrace every man and a hand that was ever outstretched to help the friendless and the needy."

## MCKINLEY DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY.

—REPRESENTATIVE CHAMP CLARK.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Bowling Green, Mo., Sept. 13.—General David Brenner Henderson voiced a great truth when he said "The bullets aimed at President McKinley struck every true American heart."

Mr. McKinley was a gracious, graceful, handsome, amiable, grateful gentleman and made comfortable everybody that came into personal contact with him. His simplicity of life marked him as a typical American. The promptness and completeness with which he stopped the third-term talk endeared him to the people more perhaps than any other of his deeds, and it was purely American in character. That he was honorably ambitious there can be no question, but his positive declaration that he would under no circumstances accept another nomination when he was at the very floodtide of such popularity, as has been vouchsafed to few men, demonstrated beyond all cavil that unlike Sir Robert Walpole he was not "avaricious of power." That he put aside the great temptation with a firmness, directness and patriotism which left no doubt of his sincerity, will be forever gratefully remembered by his countrymen and will add much to his true glory.

Events of vast importance occurred in his administration, and he will occupy a large place in history. He was murdered because he was President—therefore he literally died for his country.

CHAMP CLARK.

## SENATOR COCKRELL'S TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Warrensburg, Mo., Sept. 13.—Every American citizen, man, woman and child, who loves our country and its institutions, will, with one accord, mourn with sincere sorrow and grief the untimely death of President McKinley in the fullness of his manhood and in the enjoyment of his country's highest honors.

He was one of the most kindly and lovable of our Presidents; gentle, forbearing, sympathetic, honorable and truthful; the true, consistent and exemplary Christian gentleman. In a most marked degree he enjoyed the respect and the confidence of all officials and citizens, irrespective of their political opinions. His death will be a great loss to our country and our people.

All the people join in tendering to his bereft wife heartfelt condolence and sympathy.

Anarchists must be dealt with very differently in future.

F. M. COCKRELL.

## SENATOR VEST SAYS MCKINLEY WILL BE UNIVERSALLY MOURNED.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Sweet Springs, Mo., Sept. 13.—William McKinley possessed a very fine intellect and had wonderful tact in meeting the demands of popular opinion and in the management of his party. He was an extreme protectionist, and upon this issue was nominated and elected President. He did more as President to break the solid South and to build up the Republican party in that section than all the other Republican leaders.

He did not want war with Spain, but after the destruction of the Maine he saw that war was inevitable, and acted with the greatest promptness and vigor.

Knowing the necessity of foreign markets to maintain the high protective policy

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S ELOQUENT EULOGY OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13.—Upon receipt of the news of President McKinley's death, Archbishop John Ireland dictated the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The nation mourns. Well may it mourn. She has lost her chief magistrate, whom she loved so dearly; in whom she so willingly reposed her pride. William McKinley is now dead. His memory will live a-down the ages as that of one of the most worthy to have been the President of the Republic of the United States. I knew him closely; I esteemed him; I loved him. He was the true man—honest, pure of morals, generous-minded, conscientious, religious."

"He was the noble citizen, proud of being a son of the people, brave on the battlefield amid his country's peril, jealous of its glory, unwaveringly loyal to its honor and its interests. He was the typical President of the Republic—large-minded in his vision of the questions bearing upon the country's fortune; resolute in using the authority for what seemed to him its best use; ready as the leader of a self-governing people to hearken to the popular voice, and so far as principle and conscience permitted, obey

its behests, even to the sacrifice of his personal view."

"Political opponents differed from him in matters of public policy; they did not, they could not, mistrust his sincerity, or his spirit of justice and patriotism."

"William McKinley is now dead, stricken down by the hand of a vile assassin. This makes the nation's sorrow doubly deep, for to sorrow is added shame—shame before her own eyes, before those of the world, that in this land of civil liberty there should have been found one person so overwhelmingly bad as to murder the President; to murder him who served so well his fellow-men; to murder him who cherished so tenderly the free institutions of America; to murder him who was the true majesty of the Republic should have been outraged and its name disgraced. The honor of humanity assailed and its most sacred rights imperiled."

"In our hour of sorrow we turn to the God of nations and commend to him our country. In his mysterious designs he judges best to take from us our friend, our President, despite our earnest prayers that we be allowed to retain him among the living. We murmur not against his holy will, which we know to be the wisdom and goodness, but in compensation for our great loss, we pray that peace be given to the nation, that blessings descend upon our people."

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Suits to order.....\$15 to \$50

Trousers to order.....\$4 to \$12

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ARRIVE CHICAGO.....8:30 P. M.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

## Special Excursion.

\$5.00 Chicago and Return.

Going September 21st. Returning September 23d.

Call Illinois Central Ticket Office.

## AUTOPSY PROBABLY WILL BE HELD TO DETERMINE EXACT CAUSE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S DEATH.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who were in attendance.

The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less a puzzle to them all, and Doctor McBurney expressed the opinion that, in the interest of science, as well as in the interest of the Government and the world, it was desirable that the exact cause of death be determined.

The President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, but its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound.

When the wound had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether.

The President's death was due to heart exhaustion, but some of the physicians do not believe there was organic heart trouble. The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble which caused death.

## GOVERNOR SAYERS SAYS MCKINLEY LABORED FOR THE PEOPLE.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 13.—"In his domestic and social life the President was in all respects, a lovable character, and in the performance of his public duties he was actuated by a sincere purpose to do that which, in his judgment and according to his political creed, would best promote the welfare and prosperity of the entire people."

"As President he had as difficult a task before him as was ever imposed on any of his predecessors, and he has left it but half performed. Forced into a war, to which he was at first opposed, the full nature and gravity of the problems which followed and which are still unsolved, was not anticipated either by himself or by any of the public men to-day."

"JOSEPH D. SAYERS."

## AMERICA YACHT

RACES POSTPONED.

New York, Sept. 14.—On account of the death of President McKinley, the international yacht race for the America's cup between the Shamrock II and the Columbia will be postponed. Whether or not the postponement will be for a few weeks or until next season has not yet been decided.

The matter is entirely in the hands of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and will not be finally decided until after a conference with Sir Thomas Lipton and the owners of the American boat.

## GERMAN METHODIST PASTOR.

New Incumbent of Carondelet Methodist Church Takes Charge.

The Reverend William Schoenig of Burlington, Ia., who has been appointed by the recent German Conference as pastor of the Carondelet Methodist Church, will arrive in the city next week, and will preach his first sermon to the Carondelet people Sunday, September 22.

The Reverend Mr. Schoenig is the successor of the Reverend C. C. Stammann, who has been appointed superintendent of the State Conference's Home Society, and is widely known in the German Conference. He is 49 years of age, has served twenty-nine years in the ministry, and has served some of the best churches in the conference. He has been in the Burlington district during the past three years, and with this appointment enters the St. Louis district for the first time.

# Cuticura SOAP



# FOR THE HAIR